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191—Calle Maipú—191
BUENOS AIRES

The Standard

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DEPOSITO EN MAIPU 191
191—MAIPU—191

Nº 7028.

BUENOS AIRES—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1885.

XXV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

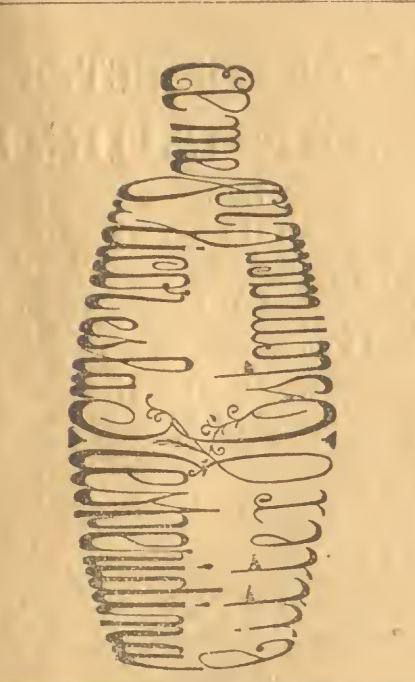
TE FINO

Importación Directa de la

Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIA SIEMPRE IGUAL.

- 1. "Patria," "Patria," "Café,"
- 2. "Brandy," "Brandy," "Café,"
- 3. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
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- 29. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
- 30. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
- 31. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
- 32. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
- 33. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"
- 34. "Cerveza," "Cerveza," "Café,"



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BAZAR INGRES

189—Florida—189.

Between Cayo and Corrientes.

The Standard

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1885.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

PARIS 28th.—A Carlist leader

resting in this city has received

telegrams from Don Carlos, in

which the latter states he fears a

revolt will take place. He adds

that the army is strong enough to

suppress any rising.

Madrid 28th.—The provinces

of Barcelona and Cartagena, and

the Canary Islands, are in a state

of siege. Telegrams from all parts

of the Kingdom show that the

peninsula is perfectly quiet.

The editors of the *Discusión*

have been arrested for an article

headed "Alfonso XII ha muerto! Viva

la República!"

King Alfonso's remains were

received with the greatest pomp

in this city. The Queen and her

daughters occupied the carriage

immediately following the

hearse. Two thousand carriages

followed. The crowd went as the

coffin passed.

General Martínez Campos, at a

meeting of superior officers, declared

that he would appoint a Minister

who would be a Republican.

The Constitution of the country.

The officers made the same

declaration, which they sealed with

an oath.

A Carlist rebellion in Navarra

is imminent. All soldiers and officers

have been summoned.

Government denies the rumored

Carlist rising. The Queen expressed

desire that Sagasta should moderate

his policy, and at the same time

she appealed to the aristocracy of

Spain for the safety of her daughter's

reign.

The funeral procession from Pardo

to Madrid was effected under a

brilliant sun. The procession

numbered 80,000 people.

Much anxiety is felt as to the attitude

the Vatican will assume in the crisis.

It is believed that Leo XIII favors

the republic, and that the

possibilities of a Carlist

revolt may be considered as

vanishing.

Madrid, 29th.—The Queen has

approved the following Cabinet:

Sagasta, Premier; General Jon

Jon, Minister of War; Camacho, Fi

Finance; Orriol, Public Works and In

struction; Gamazo, Colonies; Benar

Benar, Marine; Alonzo Martínez, Ju

Justice; Moret, Foreign Affairs.

Madrid, 30th.—Emperor William, as

tribute to the memory of the late

King, expressed his wish to sign the

pending arrangements respecting the

Caroline dispute.

The scene at the Palacio del Escorial

on the arrival of King Alfonso's re

mainds was most imposing and affect

ing. The Royal Chamberlain knoe

at the door and solicited admision in

the name of the King of Spain. Then

he opened the coffin, called the King

three times, and, turning to the

people, said: "He does not answer. The

King is dead!"

Paris, 30th.—Ex-Queen Isabel

telegraphed to the Spanish Ambassador

in this city to look out for a suitable

dwelling for herself and the Infanta,

since she fears if they remain in

Madrid one of them will be named

regent.

London, 29th.—A telegram states

that the Danube Navigation Com

pany and the Hungarian railway

companies have received orders to

prepare for the transport at any

moment of 200,000 men.

Advices from Sofia state that the

Bulgarian Government has notified the

Powers of the violation of the armis

tice by the Servians, who attacked

the Bulgarians at Arzer Palanka.

It is rumored here that the Queen

has sent a messenger to Prince Alex

ander.

London, 28th.—Germany and Eng

land have signed an agreement to

recognize Sp. nish rights to the posses

sion of the Carolines.

Rangoon 28th.—The British ex

peditionary forces have taken Mung

with the loss of three men. Mung

was a small town in the present

Liberal have gained 141, the Con

servatives 134, and the Parliament 10.

The first have won 38 new seats and

the Tories 58.

Thirty electors have been arrested

in London.

London 30th.—In Cork 6,500

electors refrained from voting.

The Liberals exasperated by the suc

cess of the Tory candidate, Viscount

Curzon in Wycombe, Buckingham

shire, threw mud on the Viscount and

his wife.

in the 2, or 5 per cent. upon the said

land, in order to meet the deficit

which would probably be one-half the

interest on the outlay for these peasant

farm-lands.

Some people may be sanguine enough

to suppose that Hodge would be able

to pay 3 per cent. on the cost of his

holding (2180), which would amount

to half-a-crown a week, and in theory

certainly would be. But the village

also-house would absorb a good deal

of Hodge's spare cash, and before two

years the majority of the 3-acre hold

ings would have passed into other

hands. In the meantime every rate

payer in the parish would be saddled

for all time with a new tax of a shilling

in the pound.

It is impossible by a stroke of the

pen to manufacture 3 million small

peasants in Great Britain. Much as

we may lament the extinction of that

class of agricultural population, which

supplied the strongest women at Croy

and Agincourt and constituted the

backbone of this country in the days of

Cromwell and even later, it would be

less of time to endeavor to reverse the

economic order of things, by which

land must fall into the hands of the

richest class. The land-owners of Eng

land receive barely 2 per cent for

their money, and hence land is the

most possible investment. Agitators

claim that England does not yield

half as much agricultural produce as

she might, which is quite true, because

tillage is a ruinous occupation. Other

industries are much more lucrative.

An able-bodied English peasant pro

duces 3-10 bushels of grain, value 20s;

whereas a little girl in one of our

cotton-mills will turn out £100 worth

of calico.

If the peasants and artisans were to

get 3 acre lots what kind of crops

would they raise? Not grain, for

even in large farms with suitable

manure it leaves a loss of four shillings

an acre; the reason that any grain is

still grown is because all leases oblige

the tenant to keep 12 acres of every

100 under grain, and moreover for the

sake of straw. Hodge might turn his

attention to potatoes and vegetables,

with hope of profit, but market-gardens

can only prosper near large towns, and

they require more capital than anyone

would believe. Ordinarily the Eng

lish peasant has an insuperable ob

jection to potato-growing, either because

the crop is precarious or that it in

volves too much labor: the whole of Eng

land has less than 400,000 acres under

potatoes, and hence we have to import

from 8 to 10 millions bushels yearly

from the Continent, besides 10 millions

from Ireland. The climate of England

is admirably suited for vegetables and

fruit, but freight by railway is so dear

that if you were to grow a ton of

cauliflowers 50 miles from London the

railway would take all the profit. On

the other hand the value of land near

great towns is too much for the plan

of 3 acre lots to be feasible.

Mr. Chamberlain may some day

write his autobiography, when he

will tell us that the "three acres and

a cow," was what our

American cousins call "bunkum."

seriously affect public health, and seem

to cause a greater loss in wages than

the amount produced by the tax. The

better health of our people enables us

to work at greater advantage than most

other nations.

Fifteen millions of people, or about

5 per cent of the population of Europe,

have emigrated since 1850—two-thirds

to the United States—and three-fourths

of them were in the bloom of life, and

for the industry of these emigrants in

North America and the Southern

Hemisphere the prices of wheat and

wool would be 30 or 40 per cent higher

than at present. New settlers add to

the wealth, revenue and commerce of a

country, representing productive capi

tal equal to 200£ per head. The

trade of the British colonies has grown

sevenfold since 1850, or three times

faster than population. Foreign coun

tries consume British manufactures to

the following ratio: in Europe 6 shillings

in North America 14 shillings, and in

the British colonies 8 shillings per in

habitant. The public debt in our Co

lonies averages 4½ years of revenue,

against 8 years in Great Britain, and

nine years in France. Emigration from

Europe averages 500,000 persons

yearly, and will probably reach a mil

lion by the close of the nineteenth

century.

With regard to wealth and earnings,

we see that the aggregate wealth of

twenty principal nations amounts to

51,000 millions sterling, and their

annual earnings to 7,300 millions.

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